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## 血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 在老年未分化型早期胃癌患者中的预测价值及其临床意义\*

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**摘要 目的:**观察在老年未分化型早期胃癌患者中检测外周血中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(NLR)、血小板淋巴细胞比值(PLR)与血清甲胎蛋白(AFP)的预测价值及其临床意义。**方法:**纳入 80 例未分化型早期胃癌患者、80 例胃部良性疾病患者、80 例体检健康者,将以上患者分为观察组一、观察组二、对照组,均开展血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 检验,对比三组血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 水平,评估血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 对老年未分化型早期胃癌患者病情的预测效果与意义。**结果:**观察组一、观察组二 NLR、PLR、AFP 表达量较对照组高,观察组一 NLR、PLR、AFP 水平高于观察组二( $P<0.05$ );有淋巴结转移患者血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 水平高于无淋巴结转移患者指标水平( $P<0.05$ );T1bN0M0 患者血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 水平均分别高于 T1aN0M0 相应指标水平( $P<0.05$ );以胃部良性疾病作为对照,在相关分析下,对胃癌患者血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 的诊断效果进行分析,血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 面积分别为 0.685、0.755、0.743,敏感度分别达到 65%、69%、75%,特异度分别在 72%、74%、59%。在血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 联合检测下,敏感度可以达到 72%,特异度达到 79%,与单一检测相比血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 联合检测的特异度较高。**结论:**针对老年未分化型早期胃癌患者,开展血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 检测,可以对其病情进行评估与预测,能为临床提供一定的参考依据,存在着较大的临床推广以及应用价值。

**关键词:**老年未分化型早期胃癌;血清 NLR、PLR、AFP;预测价值

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## Predictive Value and Clinical Significance of Serum NLR, PLR and AFP in Elderly Patients with Undifferentiated Early Stage Gastric Cancer\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** The predictive value and clinical significance of peripheral blood neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR), platelet lymphocyte ratio (PLR) to serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) detected in elderly patients with undifferentiated early gastric cancer were observed. **Methods:** A total of 80 patients with undifferentiated early gastric cancer, 80 patients with benign gastric diseases, and 80 healthy individuals were included. The above patients were divided into experimental group 1, experimental group 2, and control group. Serum AFP, NLR, and PLR tests were carried out, and the three groups were compared. Serum AFP, NLR, and PLR levels were used to evaluate the predictive effect and significance of serum AFP, NLR, and PLR in elderly patients with undifferentiated early gastric cancer. **Results:** The expression levels of NLR, PLR and AFP in the observation group 1 and observation group 2 were higher than that in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ); The levels of serum NLR, PLR and AFP in patients with lymph node metastasis were higher than those in patients without lymph node metastasis ( $P<0.05$ ); The levels of serum NLR, PLR and AFP in patients with T1bN0M0 were higher than those in patients with T1aN0M0 ( $P<0.05$ ); Taking benign gastric diseases as a control, the diagnostic effects of serum NLR, PLR and AFP in patients with gastric cancer were analyzed under correlation analysis. The areas of serum AFP, NLR and PLR were 0.685, 0.755 and 0.743 respectively, with sensitivity of 65%, 69% and 75% respectively, and specificity of 72%, 74% and 59% respectively. Under the combined detection of serum AFP, NLR and PLR, the sensitivity can reach 72% and the specificity can reach 79%. Compared with a single detection, the combined detection of serum AFP, NLR and PLR has a higher specificity. **Conclusion:** For the elderly patients with undifferentiated early gastric cancer, the detection of serum AFP, NLR, PLR can evaluate and predict their condition, provide a certain reference basis for clinical practice, and have great clinical promotion and application value.

**Key words:** Undifferentiated early gastric cancer in the elderly; Serum AFP, NLR, PLR; Forecast value

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## 前言

胃癌属于恶性肿瘤性疾病,近年来,其具有较高的发病率、死亡率,而较高的死亡率主要是因诊断延迟,导致患者不能及时通过手术治疗对病灶进行根除,因此,尽早诊治胃癌非常关键<sup>[1,2]</sup>。早期胃癌是指癌组织浸润区只存在于黏膜层与黏膜下层,但其没有浸润面积大小、局部淋巴结转移情况等<sup>[3]</sup>。早期胃癌患者会出现非特异性症状,当症状较为明显时,患者的病情已错过最佳治疗时机,同时胃癌患者可能已出现转移,故而降低了5年生生存率,预后效果较差<sup>[4,5]</sup>。临床会因不同的癌变类型,将胃癌分为未分化癌、低分化癌、中分化癌、高分化癌,其中未分化癌的恶性程度较高,需要尽早对其进行手术切除治疗,与此同时配合化疗,能够杀死部分癌细胞<sup>[6-8]</sup>。此时就需要及时了解评估未分化型早期胃癌的实际情况,当前有研究发现,未分化型早期胃癌患者的外周血NLR、PLR与AFP含量均较高,故可以通过检测以上指标水平,对其病情进行监测与评估<sup>[9-11]</sup>。本文抽取80例未分化型早期胃癌患者、80例胃部疾病患者、80例健康体检者,进行分析,观察在老年未分化型早期胃癌患者中血清NLR、PLR、AFP的预测价值及其临床意义,现详述如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

纳入研究对象80例早期胃癌患者、80例胃部良性疾病患者、80例在本院进行体检的健康者,纳入涉及时段为2018年2月至2023年2月,将以上患者分为观察组一、观察组二、对照组,对所有参与研究者均开展血清NLR、PLR、AFP检验。观察组一男性42例,女性38例;年龄为60~78岁,平均年龄为(67.04±7.25)岁,病理淋巴结和转移(TNM)分期:T<sub>1a</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>0</sub>、T<sub>1b</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>0</sub>分别36例、44例。观察组二男性44例,女性36例;年龄为61~80岁,平均年龄为(69.14±8.10)岁。对照组男性43例,女性37例;年龄为60~82岁,平均年龄为(72.14±8.95)岁。资料比较无差异( $P>0.05$ )。患者均知情同意,经伦理委员会批准。

纳入标准:(1)实验一组患者为首次发现经病理诊断证实为未分化型早期胃癌<sup>[12]</sup>,术前没有肿瘤远处转移者;(2)实验二

组为首次发现且经病理诊断证实为胃部良性疾病者<sup>[13]</sup>,包括胃良性溃疡、胃息肉、胃平滑肌瘤、胃脂肪瘤、异位胰腺等;(3)对照组均为体检的健康者。

排除标准:(1)中晚期胃癌;(2)合并其他组织的恶性肿瘤者;(3)术前开展过化疗者或放疗者;(4)合并其他严重心血管疾病、肝肾功能异常者;(5)近半年内出现严重感染性疾病者;(6)骨髓造血功能障碍者;(7)妊娠或哺乳期女性;(8)并发其他影响调研结果疾病者。

### 1.2 研究方法

收集三组参与者的相关资料,所有参与者均开展血清NLR、PLR、AFP水平监测,抽取患者的静脉血,在室温下静置0.5h,之后在4℃的条件下,对其进行离心处理,离心20min,取上清液,将其放在离心管中,之后采用酶联免疫吸附法(试剂盒为上海信裕有限公司生产,操作严格按照说明书),对血清AFP进行检测。同时收集患者外周血小板、中性粒细胞值、淋巴细胞等数据,并以血小板/淋巴细胞、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞,计算出NLR、PLR值。

### 1.3 观察指标

对比三组血清NLR、PLR、AFP水平,评估血清NLR、PLR、AFP对老年未分化型早期胃癌患者病情的预测效果与意义。同时评估血清NLR、PLR、AFP联合检测,对未分化早期胃癌患者的诊断效能。结合诊断标准及病理报告,依据不同术后病理特征对观察组一进行分组,分析血清NLR、PLR、AFP与病理特征之间的关系。

### 1.4 统计方法

SPSS25.0分析,计量资料采用( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,两组采用t检验,多组间采用单因素方差分析,相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析, $P<0.05$ 具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 三组患者血清NLR、PLR、AFP水平比较

NLR、PLR、AFP水平在三组间比较有差异,其中观察组一、观察组二NLR、PLR、AFP水平较对照组高,观察组与观察组二比较有差异( $P<0.05$ ),见表1。

表1 血清NLR、PLR、AFP水平比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 1 Comparison of serum AFP, NLR, and PLR levels ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n	NLR	PLR	AFP( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
Observation group one	80	2.34±0.34	167.25±25.04	54.75±12.54
Observation group two	80	1.80±0.55	117.54±30.54	35.15±9.10
Control group	80	1.45±0.26	120.45±20.45	19.97±5.31
F	-	5.415	10.317	6.254
P	-	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

### 2.2 有淋巴结转移血清NLR、PLR、AFP水平比较

有淋巴结转移患者血清NLR、PLR、AFP水平明显高于无淋巴结转移患者指标水平( $P<0.05$ ),见表2。

### 2.3 T<sub>1a</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>0</sub>、T<sub>1b</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>0</sub>血清NLR、PLR、AFP水平比较

T<sub>1b</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>0</sub>患者血清NLR、PLR、AFP水平均分别高于T<sub>1a</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>0</sub>相应指标水平( $P<0.05$ ),见表3。

### 2.4 血清NLR、PLR、AFP对胃癌患者的诊断效能分析

以胃部良性疾病作为对照,在相关分析下,对胃癌患者血

清 NLR、PLR、AFP 的诊断效果进行分析,血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 面积分别为 0.755、0.743、0.685, 敏感度分别达到 69%、75%、65%, 特异度分别在 74%、59%、72%。在血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 联合检测下,敏感度可以达到 72%,特异度达到 79%,与单一检测相比血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 联合检测的特异度较高,见表 4。

表 2 有无淋巴结转移血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of serum AFP, NLR and PLR levels with lymph node metastases ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	NLR	PLR	AFP( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
Group without lymph node metastasis	45	3.10 $\pm$ 0.18	164.71 $\pm$ 20.55	56.74 $\pm$ 5.19
Group with lymph node metastasis	35	3.22 $\pm$ 0.23	182.45 $\pm$ 23.64	63.25 $\pm$ 3.54
t	-	2.619	3.586	6.355
P	-	0.011	<0.001	<0.001

表 3 T<sub>1a</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>0</sub>、T<sub>1b</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>0</sub> 血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of serum AFP, NLR, and PLR levels of T<sub>1a</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>0</sub>, T<sub>1b</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>0</sub> ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	NLR	PLR	AFP( $\text{ng/mL}$ )
T <sub>1a</sub> N <sub>0</sub> M <sub>0</sub>	36	2.45 $\pm$ 0.21	121.24 $\pm$ 6.64	54.35 $\pm$ 5.78
T <sub>1b</sub> N <sub>0</sub> M <sub>0</sub>	44	2.62 $\pm$ 0.25	124.45 $\pm$ 6.85	58.25 $\pm$ 6.34
t	-	3.248	2.114	2.847
P	-	0.018	0.037	0.007

表 4 血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 对胃癌患者的诊断效能分析

Table 4 Diagnostic efficacy analysis of serum AFP, NLR, and PLR in gastric cancer patients

Indicator category	Sensitivity	Specificity	AUC	95% CI
AFP	65%	72%	0.754	0.667-0.821
NLR	69%	74%	0.741	0.681-0.805
PLR	75%	59%	0.733	0.679-0.715
Joint detection	69%	70%	0.800	0.721-0.851

### 3 讨论

胃癌属于目前最常见的消化道恶性肿瘤,临床症状出现较晚,病情进展速度较快,而且生存率较低,据统计,胃癌死亡率占据世界第二位<sup>[14]</sup>。有研究表明,65 岁以上的人群,属于胃癌的高危群体<sup>[15]</sup>。近些年大量进行了胃癌分子学、肿瘤细胞转移、生长过程信号转导等,发现在早期胃癌的发生、发展过程中,具有多个阶段,而且还会受到多个因素的共同作用,涉及多个分子与基因水平的变化,是目前开展靶向治疗的研究热点<sup>[16-18]</sup>。同时,胃癌还会受到遗传、环境等影响<sup>[19]</sup>。当前治疗早期胃癌方法主要为内镜下粘膜剥离术等微创治疗,≥90%的患者可治愈,但就进展期胃癌患者而言,仍采用手术、化疗、靶向等治疗<sup>[20,21]</sup>。依据患者实际情况进行开展 3~4 个周期辅助化疗,在化疗后进行手术治疗,术后继续化疗;针对晚期胃癌采用化疗、靶向治疗等<sup>[22]</sup>。基于此可知,在整个胃癌治疗过程中需检测肿瘤标记物等血清因子表达水平,为临床治疗提供一定思路。

本文通过分析显示早期胃癌及胃部良性疾病患者 NLR、PLR、AFP 水平高于健康体检者,早期胃癌患者 NLR、PLR、AFP 水平高于胃部良性疾病,有淋巴结转移及 T<sub>1b</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>0</sub> 胃癌患者血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 水平明显高于无淋巴结转移患者及 T<sub>1a</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>0</sub> 胃癌患者,以胃部良性疾病作为对照,对胃癌患者血清 NLR、

PLR、AFP 的诊断效果进行分析,血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 面积分别为 0.755、0.743、0.685, 敏感度分别达到 69%、75%、65%, 特异度分别在 74%、59%、72%。在血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 联合检测下,敏感度可以达到 72%,特异度达到 79%,与单一检测相比血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 联合检测的特异度较高。未分化型早期胃癌具有较高恶性几率,且淋巴转移风险较高,与此对应的是早期胃癌复发的高危因素之一是淋巴结转移<sup>[23,24]</sup>。TNM 分期的不断上升将会导致肿瘤病灶直径增大、淋巴结转移等,增加血清 AFP 表达量。血清 AFP 会通过分化、增殖在机体中,并做出进一步的表达,故血清 AFP 会影响胃癌病情的进展<sup>[25]</sup>。大量研究指出,在肿瘤的发生、发展中与炎性反应形成的特殊环境状态具有密切的关系,当长时间受到炎性的刺激,会在血管中释放大量的炎性介质与细胞因子,当肿瘤的免疫平衡性被打破时,机体内的相关基因会突变,相关细胞会呈现恶性增殖,中性粒细胞会上升,淋巴细胞的活性会受到抑制,故恶性肿瘤患者会伴有纤溶亢进、血液高凝状态,血小板的分泌会促进肿瘤细胞的增殖,后者也会激活血小板的特异性受体,从而导致血小板聚集、活化、增殖<sup>[26-28]</sup>。因此,在未分化型早期胃癌病情预测中,可以通过监测 NLR、PLR 来了解病情。外周血指标的变化情况,会反映肿瘤微环境中的炎性反应,让其贯穿在肿瘤的增殖、侵袭、发生过程中,NLR、PLR 属于外周血相关指标的代表性指

标,两者与恶性肿瘤的病情进展、预后具有密切的关系,故可以将其作为未分化型早期胃癌发生、发展、远期预后的独立评估因子<sup>[29]</sup>。因此,通过检测血清 NLR、PLR、AFP 水平,可以对未分化型早期胃癌患者的病情进行有效的预测与评估。

综上所述,在老年未分化型早期胃癌患者中,检测血清NLR、PLR、AFP 水平,对预测与评估病情具有重要意义,值得推广。

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